

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 64.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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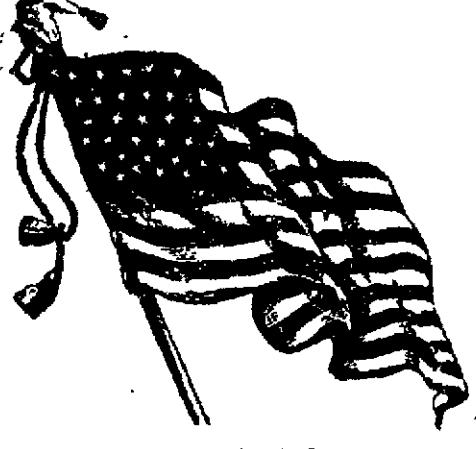
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consists a square.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.
Friday Evening, May 22, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reported Battle Near Vicksburg.

We learn, through rebel sources, rumors of a great battle which is said to have been fought at Edward's Station, twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on Saturday last. If the rebel accounts are to be relied upon, they were defeated, and were obliged to retreat beyond Big Black river. We shall know in a few days what truth there is in this report, but from the situation of the armies it is not at all improbable that it has taken place. Much anxiety will be felt to learn the result, as it is of great magnitude, and there are few households in the west which are not personally represented in General Grant's army.

What Copperheads Lend to.

The copperheads held a convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday which was attended by fifteen thousand persons. After they had made their treasonable speeches and adopted resolutions to match, they started for home on the various railroads that radiate from that city. To show what they really are, and how much murder and treason there is in their hearts, as they passed out of the city they commenced firing at the houses of loyal people. An account of an eye witness says they fired at the Soldier's Home, filled with disabled soldiers, and upon Camp Carrington. On the Peru, Central, Cincinnati and Belfont lines they fired at the houses, and several persons barely escaped death. One ball passed between the head of a woman, sitting in her front yard, and the head of her little baby, whom she was holding in her arms, just grazing the temple of the child. By this time Gen. Hascall had a section of artillery planted near the roads, near the corporation line, and brought the four later trains to be sent back to the depot, where a heavy guard was thrown around each train, and these cowardly rebels were compelled to disgorge about 1,500 pistols, mostly revolvers, and a large number of knives, which were taken possession of by Gen. Hascall.

This is but the legitimate result of the teachings of Vallandigham, and the copperheads generally. The vile leaders of this gang mean nothing less than insurrection and civil war in the north as an aid to Jeff Davis. They have begun it in Indiana, and it will break out in the same way wherever they think themselves strong enough to resist the military arm of the government. As for the civil law their respect for it is shown by shooting into peaceable homes among women and children, and in attacks upon soldiers' hospitals. If these violators of the peace and traitors against the government, such as have made their appearance in Indiana, are not put down now, and at once punished, it requires no prophet to foretell the condition of the northwestern states. Life will become unsafe, property will become worthless, and the demon of civil war will make our states like Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. Who wants this to take place? How easy will it be to prevent it? It only requires true loyalty in all hearts, and a union of all hands in support of the government in the suppression of the rebellion. The one path leads to the destruction of society and all we hold dear, and the other to victory over treason, and an enduring peace.

We want no privileged aristocracy here. We want to see all stand on a level according to their deserts. It is a higher crime for those in authority to usurp power and defy the constitution and laws, than it is for those in humbler walks of life to violate law. The example is more pernicious and should be punished with greater force and promptitude.—*Madison Patriot*.

This is the language of a newspaper which flared up and gets angry when it is accused of hostility to the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and is an approval of the reported indictment of Gov. Solomon and Provost Marshal McIndoe by a grand jury in Ossauke county which could find no offence or crime against the persons engaged in the draft riot in that county.

The plain English of this language is this: The men who resisted a law essential to the preservation of the government, and in that resistance wantonly destroyed a large amount of valuable property, and escaped the crime and penalty of murder only because the victims of their rage provisionally escaped from their hands, committed no offence; but the officers of the government who suppressed the riot and protected the persons and property of citizens of the county were guilty of a high crime which should be punished "with greater force and promptitude" than should be visited upon lawless depredators and public offenders. What is this but a premium upon crime and intended murder, and punishment for attempting to enforce the law against the gravest offences involving not merely the public peace but human life? And if this is not disloyalty to the government, will somebody tell us what would be?

The most important trust which God has given to any one is himself.

THE RIGHT-HAND ROAD.

(Concluded.)

I took the most sensible means I could think of to cheer myself, and lighted the fire, which soon crackled and blazed joyously in the fire place. It threw out little ruddy jets of flame, whose brightness penetrated the mysterious dark corners, and made them open to inspection, and as free from all intention of concealing things. I would not like to see, as the ordinary corners I see every day at home—which never hid anything worse than a handful of dust, and never for that a very long time. When I grew melancholy, the merry blaze laughed at me, and the shadows on the wall gambled in all sorts of odd ways, to show me that they didn't mind being shut up there, protected from the rain outside. It was scarcely possible to feel superstitious where there was such a fire; and accordingly, after wandering around uncertainly for some time, and finding by my watch that it was only 6 o'clock, I seated myself by the side of my agreeable companion, and took up one of the books to while away the time. To my surprise it proved to be one of Tenison's poems. "Walter Talbot" was written on the fly-leaf—evidently by a lady; and underneath, in a bold and manly hand, "From his dear Rachel." It was, certainly, a well read book; many passages were marked; the leaves were turned down in various places; and on some pages were traces of tears. I read until eleven o'clock, though my eye-lids were heavy with sleep, and my eyes saw the letters indistinctly through a haze of drowsiness. Then I tried to settle myself in a comfortable position on the floor, using my bench for a pillow, and there I continued dropping into such naps, and waking up occasionally to find my head bobbing up and down merrily, and threatening a speedy dislocation of my neck.

George said he had expected me until nearly 12 o'clock, and had then given me up for lost; but knowing how useless any search for me that night would be, he had waited until morning, when with one of the farm hands to render any assistance that might be required, he explored all the roads for miles around. Late in the afternoon they arrived at the house I had taken refuge in, and knew I must be there, when they found old "Dobbin" tied where I had left him. After vainly endeavoring to make me answer their calls at the door, with difficulty they forced it open, and found me lying on the floor senseless.

George soon discovered what had caused me to swoon, and, while he was restoring me to consciousness, the man who was with him examined the writing desk to see if any papers could be found which would throw any light on the subject. He found letters, without any address, in which the deceased stated his intentions of committing suicide, and gave his reasons for the crime, that he had forged to a large amount to meet pressing necessities; and that, when it was discovered, he fled to the west, hoping to escape from punishment. He trusted that he might outlive his disgrace and be enabled to commence a life of honest industry; but, hearing through a letter from an accomplice that the officers of justice were on his track, he had in despair resolved to anticipate retribution, and place himself beyond their power. His only regret was the grief it would occasion one very dear to him; but he had explained all in a letter to her, and he hoped she would forgive him. The letter closed by requesting the finder not to make his disgrace public. He also desired that he might be buried there, where he intended to regain his honorable name; and that his few possessions might be sent with the letter in his desk to Miss Rachel Stanton, the only one whom he still loved him. I suppose it hardly necessary to say that his wishes were complied with as far as was practicable. Under the dark forest trees we reposed the remains of Walter Talbot. His name is forgotten among men. He sleeps in oblivion. But not thus van the memory of that dreadful night perish. There is no grave in which I can bury that. It always haunts me. Every night comes, and I lie down on my pillow, I seem to see a human form behind the curtain; and, from above, a disfigured face looking down at me.

At last, in despair of really resting, I arose and walked up and down the room, trying to awake myself, but all to no purpose. The whining wind sang a lullaby which I was unable to resist; and the accompaniment on the roof, played by the patterning rain, only increased the spell; while ever the bright fire-light turned against me, and flashed so dazzlingly straight in my eyes, that I was forced to close them. And so it came to pass that it was not such a curious resolution after all for it certainly looked like a most comfortable resting place—neat and clean, and moreover, soft and well made. But still I felt a strange repugnance to it, which only the most overpowering drowsiness would have enabled me to overcome. However I made another minute examination of it inside and out, to see that there were no concealed mice, with well built nest, hidden between the covers, who would come out as I slept and regard them on my fingers and toes; and then I threw myself down, closed my eyes, and in less than five minutes had fallen into a deep shumber.

I think I must have slept an hour in this dreamless way, when I began gradually to grow restless. Horrid visions of robbers, wild beasts, mangled human forms, and wandering ghosts, mingled in dire confusion with my brain, until I awoke with a half suppressed scream, and tried to realize where I was and what made me so wretchedly nervous. Then I tried to compose myself again. I thought of home, and of the interesting adventure I would have to tell George about, when I arrived. I retraced the road from the house as well as I could, remembering but dimly the way I had come; decided the precise point where I commenced going wrong, and thought of George's half triumphant pity at my misfortunes, and regret that he had consented to my going to Smoketon alone. But the longer I thought, and the more I tried to go to sleep, the more restless I grew. I turned over and over, but still more uncomfortably. The top of my head felt cold, and it seemed as though there was something terrible near me which made my hair stand on end, and opened my eyes the moment they were closed. I raised myself, and looked at the head of the bed, but saw only the white curtain. I tossed about for some time longer, but still the dread horrors continued, and the fearful cold kept creeping more perceptibly over me.

At length I jumped up, thinking it was a draft of wind which chilled me, as the bed was standing some little way from the wall. I attempted to push it nearer, but it only moved a little way, and stood fast. I made another effort, it moved again, and the outlines of a human form were discernible behind the curtain. I stood motionless, with starting eyes gazing at it. I could not distinguish the whole figure—the shoulders were even with top of the bedstead; then the arms and body were easily traced; the feet much below the curtain, but surely they could not touch the floor!

I gazed fascinated by that strange sight, until a dread came over me, and with a piercing shriek I turned to the door, my only thought, my only wish being to get away from the place. I pushed against it with my whole strength, but it only sunk lower and lower in the mud, below the level. I could not stir it. My arm was nerveless; all power had left me. I could do nothing, but remain where I was, shut up with that spectre behind the bed, till some one came to release me. I shrieked again and again, but no one could hear me, I knew. The rain pattered on the roof, the wind howled mournfully around the corners, the fire sunk lower and blazed more fitfully, and it grew colder all the time. I turned wildly around, and then sank on my knees in abject horror, as I saw, by the flickering light of the dying embers, a human face—purple and swollen, with starting, bloodshot eyes—staring at me over the top of the bedstead. Above the head was a beam, which ran across the house, and from the beam a rope came down, and there the body hung.

I contemplated the sickening sight, till the bursting eye balls seemed forcing their way into my brain; and the discolored face made fearful grimaces, laughing and grinning at me, as I knelt there, crouching like some abject petitioner before it.

Soon a change seemed to come over everything. I was no longer in this deserted house in the far west, but in a bright, pleasant room, in some gentleman's country house. I think it was a library, for there were shelves filled with books around the wall. Near a table, in the centre of the room, stood two persons, a man and a woman. I could not see the face of the latter, but she was writing on the fly-leaf of a book the name "Walter Talbot."

I looked at the man. His face was strangely familiar. Surely I had seen it before, but not then as now. I remembered it swollen and discolored, with bleared and bloodshot eyes starting from their sockets. There was but little familiarity between them. This young man's cheek was brown and ruddy; his bright eyes were softened by the light of love, a smile of winning sweetness played around the full curved lip, while the dark curls, clustering around his forehead, contrasted strangely with the matted hair that fell over the brow of the other.

When his companion ceased writing, he motioned her to proceed, but her merry laugh rang out a denial, as she threw down the pen. He took it, and, stooping forward, traced a few words; then he handed her the book, and I saw that underneath his name he had written in a bold, manly hand, "From his dear Rachel." That was all.

In the whole interview no word had been spoken. It was a mysterious vision, which

THE RIGHT-HAND ROAD.

(Concluded.)

was passing rapidly away. I tried to pierce the misty oblivion which was hiding it from my view. I saw them standing by the window, looking out at the bright autumn sunset. He had taken her hand in his, and his arm encircled her; though they were speaking, I could not hear their words; but I saw that as he drew her closer to him, a mournful farewell glistened in the tears that filled her eyes, while his right hand was pointing to the western sky.

A dark void succeeded this strange dream. When I recovered my senses, I was at home, lying on my own bed, with George sitting beside me.

I will not make my story longer. I suppose I must have fainted away after my dismasted fancy had presented that life-like picture to my mind.

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The Tuscarora is completely repaired.

The "logchaine" were taken from the Indians and put on her.

There was a skirmish near Memphis on Tuesday. I have no particulars.

MURASSONNO, May 21.

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The rebel sheets fairly throb with exultation in recounting the movements of forces from all parts of the south to reinforce Johnston.

Another set of reports put an entirely different face upon matters. According to these latter, Grant has beaten Johnston, and has taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black river, the most important in that section of country.

Joe Johnson's reinforcements are not supposed to number over five or six thousand.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 21.

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The dispatch boat met reinforcements going down. It is thought no more supplies will be brought up from Grand Gulf, on account of the distance to march and the great number of men necessary to be sent as escort. The army now has eight days' rations and the country is not altogether destitute of forage.

On the march from Raymond to Jackson a train of 60 cars was captured, loaded with corn meal and bacon. It is a remarkable fact that no deserters have come into our lines for several days. This is thought by some to indicate that the place is evacuated.

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To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Richmond papers of the 20th contain the following:

Southern editorials are directed to news from Mississippi, and are very desponding in their tone. The Sentinel of the 19th, says it is reported that the confederate authorities are determined to condemn federal captain and one lieutenant, with the view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two confederate officers in the west by order of Burnside.

A Brandon, Miss., dispatch of the 17th to a rebel paper, says that two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day, and traversed the city, which the enemy evacuated about two o'clock. They supposed the number to be 40,000, and they have retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing was heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Pemberton was in their rear. They burned a confederate house, depots, foundry, block of buildings, penitentiary, and the medical purveyors' and other stores, and cut the telegraph wires of the railroad track, and both bridges over Pearl river.

The rebel papers contain a mobile dispatch of the 18th, stating that the special reporter of the Advertiser at Jackson, 17th, says that the Catholic church was destroyed, the Mississippi office gutted, and the press and type thrown into the street, and three hundred negroes joined the Yankees. Farmers estimated the damage by federales to five to ten millions of dollars. Much suffering prevails. The last federal rear guard left about 2 o'clock, when the rebel cavalry dashed in and killed a federal colonel and captured two others. The Yankees captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians. A dispatch from General Johnston to the rebel war office, dated Brownsville, 18th, says: Pemberton was attacked this morning, the 16th, near Edward's Depot, after nine hours fighting, he was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black river.

A Brandon, Miss., dispatch of the 19th to the Advertiser says, there was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards Depot. We fell back to our entrenchments. Losses heavy on both sides. Gen. Tilghman was killed, the rebels sent a flag of truce on the 18th for surgeons. The officer in charge of the flag stated that the rebels had captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians. A dispatch from General Johnston to the rebel war office, dated Brownsville, 18th, says: Pemberton was attacked this morning, the 16th, near Edward's Depot, after nine hours fighting, he was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black river.

The Yankees are on their way to intercept communication. A Murfreesboro dispatch, dated the 21st, says that Gen. Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit that Grant has defeated Johnson and has secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black, thus cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements. This bridge is the largest in the south.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The steamer North American has arrived.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 8.—Wheat in more retail demand, and 1d per quintal under Tuesday prices. Flour slow, 6d lower. Corn in fair demand at Tuesday's prices. Oats rather higher. Weather very dry until last evening, when there were several showers. Flour dull, western corn 22s 6d. Wheat rather limited demand, while mixed 10s 6d.

NEW YORK, May 22.

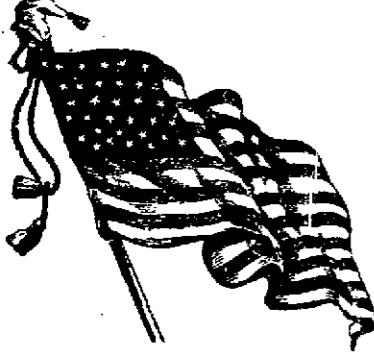
The steamship China from Liverpool 8th Queenstown 5th, has arrived. American affairs received little comment. The Times expatiates on the importance of the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. And says it would open the Mississippi to the north west, diminish the growing dissatisfaction there and enable the federal to claim one more real victory of the war.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, May 22, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Reported Battle Near Vicksburg.

We learn, through rebel sources, rumors of a great battle which is said to have been fought at Edward's Station, twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on Saturday last. If the rebel accounts to be relied upon, they were defeated, and were obliged to retreat beyond Big Black river. We shall know in a few days what truth there is in this report, but from the situation of the armies it is not at all improbable that it has taken place. Much anxiety will be felt to learn the result, as its importance is of great magnitude, and there are few households in the west which are not personally represented in General Grant's army.

What Copperheadism Leads To.

The copperheads held a convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday which was attended by fifteen thousand persons. After they had made their treasonable speeches and adopted resolutions to match, they started for home on the various railroads that radiate from that city. To show what they really are, and how much murder and treason there is in their hearts, as they passed out of the city they commenced firing at the houses of loyal people. An account of an eye witness says they fired at the Soldier's Home, filled with disabled soldiers, and upon Camp Carrington. On the Peru, Central, Cincinnati and Belfontaine roads they fired at the houses, and several persons barely escaped death. One ball passed between the head of a woman, sitting in her front yard, and the head of her little baby, whom she was holding in her arms, just grazing the temple of the child. By this time Gen. Hascall had a section of artillery planted near the roads, near the corporation line, and brought the four later trains to be sent back to the depot, where a heavy guard was thrown around each train, and these cowardly rascals were compelled to disgorge about 1,500 pistols, mostly revolvers, and a large number of knives, which were taken possession of by Gen. Hascall.

This is but the legitimate results of the teachings of Vallandigham, and the copperheads generally. The vile leaders of this gang mean nothing less than insurrection and civil war in the north as an aid to Jeff. Davis. They have begun it in Indiana, and it will break out in the same way wherever they think themselves strong enough to resist the military arm of the government. As for the civil law their respect for it is shown by shooting into peaceful homes among women and children, and in attacks upon soldiers' hospitals. If these violators of the peace and traitors against the government, such as have made their appearance in Indiana, are not put down now, and at once punished, it requires no prophet to foretell the condition of the northwestern states. Life will become unsafe, property will become worthless, and the demon of civil war will make our states like Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. Who wants this to take place? How easy will it be to prevent it? It only requires true loyalty in all hearts, and a union of all hands in support of the government in the suppression of the rebellion. The one path leads to the destruction of society and all we hold dear, and the other to victory over treason, and an enduring peace.

We want no privileged aristocracy here. We want to see all stand on a level according to their deserts. It is a higher crime for those in authority to usurp power and defy the constitution and laws, than it is for those in humbler walks of life to violate law. The example is more pernicious and should be punished with greater force and promptitude.—*Madison Patriot*.

This is the language of a newspaper which bares up and gets angry when it is accused of hostility to the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and is an approval of the reported indictment of Gov. Salomon and Provost Marshal McDonald by a grand jury in Ozaukee county which could find no offence or crime against the persons engaged in the draft in that county.

The plain English of this language is this: The men who resisted a law essential to the preservation of the government, and in that resistance wantonly destroyed a large amount of valuable property, and escaped the crime and penalty of murder only because the victims of their rage providentially escaped from their hands, committed no offence; but the officers of the government who suppressed the riot and protected the persons and property of citizens of the county were guilty of a high crime which should be punished "with greater force and promptitude" than should be visited upon lawless predators and public offenders. What is this but a premium upon crime and intended murder, and punishment for attempting to enforce the law against the gravest offences involving not merely the public peace but human life? And if this is not disloyalty to the government, will somebody tell us what is?

The most important trust which God has given to us is himself.

THE RIGHTEOUS ROAD.

[Continued.]

I took the most sensible means I could think of to clear myself, and lighted the fire, which soon crackled and blazed joyously in the fire place. The brightness penetrated the mysterious dark corners, and made them open to inspection, and as free from all intention of concealing things I would not like to see, as the ordinary corners I see every day at home—which never hid anything worse than a handful of dust, and never that for a very long time. When I grew melancholy, the merry blaze laughed at me, and the shadows on the wall gamboled in all sorts of odd ways, to show me that they didn't mind being shut up there, protected from the rain outside. It was scarcely possible to feel superstitious where there was such a fire; and accordingly, after wandering around uncertainly for some time, and finding by my watch that it was only 6 o'clock, I seated myself by the side of my agreeable companion, and took up one of the books to while away the time. To my surprise it proved to be one of Tenison's poems. "Walter Talbot" was written on the fly-leaf—evidently by a lady, and underneath, in a bold and manly hand, "From his dear Rachel." It was, certainly, a well read book; many passages were marked; the leaves were turned down in various places; and on some pages were traces of tears. I read until eleven o'clock, though my eye-lids were heavy with sleep, and my eyes saw the letters indistinctly through a haze of drowsiness. Then I tried to settle myself in a comfortable position on the floor, using my bench for a pillow, and there I continued dropping into such naps, and waking up occasionally to find my head bobbing up and down merrily, and threatening a speedy dislocation of my neck.

At last, in despair of really resting, I arose and walked up and down the room, trying to awake myself, but all to no purpose. The wailing wind sang a lullaby which I was unable to resist; and the accompaniment on the roof, played by the patterning rain, only increased the spell; while over the bright fire-light turned against me, and flashed so dazzlingly straight in my eyes, that I was forced to close them. And so it came to pass that it was not such a curious resolution after all for it certainly looked like a most comfortable resting place—neat and clean, and moreover, soft and well made. But still I felt a strange repugnance to it, which only the most overpowering drowsiness would have enabled me to overcome. However I made another minute examination of it inside and out, to see that there were no concealed mice, with well built nests, hidden between the covers, who would come out as I slept and regale them on my fingers and toes; and then I threw myself down, closed my eyes, and in less than five minutes had fallen into a deep slumber.

I think I must have slept an hour in this dreamless way, when I began gradually to grow restless. Horrid visions of robbers, wild beasts, mangled human forms, and wandering ghosts, mingled in dire confusion in my brain, until I awoke with a half suppressed scream, and tried to realize where I was and what made me so wakefully nervous. Then I tried to compose myself again. I thought of home, and of the interesting adventure I would have to tell George about, when I arrived. I retraced the road from the house as well as I could, remembering but dimly the way I had come; decided the precise point where I commenced going wrong, and thought of George's half triumphant pity at my misfortune, and regret that he had consented to my going to Smoketon alone. But the longer I thought, and the more I tried to go to sleep, the more restless I grew. I turned over and over, but could not get comfortably. The top of my head felt cold, and it seemed as though there was something terrible near me which made my hair stand on end, and opened my eyes the moment they were closed. I raised myself, and looked at the head of the bed, but saw only the white curtain. I tossed about for some time longer, but still the dread horror continued, and the fearful cold kept creeping more perceptibly over me.

At length I jumped up, thinking it was a draft of wind which chilled me, as the bed was standing some little way from the wall. I attempted to push it nearer, but it only moved a little way, and stood fast. I made another effort, it moved again, and the outlines of a human form were discernible behind the curtain. I stood motionless, with starting eyes gazing at it. I could not distinguish the whole figure—the shoulders were even with top of the bedstead; then the arms and body were easily traced; the feet much below the curtain, but surely they could not touch the floor! I gazed fascinated by that strange sight, until a dread came over me, and with a piercing shriek I turned to the door, my only thought, my only wish being to get away from the place. I pushed against it with my whole strength, but it only sunk lower and lower in the mud, below the step. I could not stir it. My arm was nerveless; all power had left me. I could do nothing, but remain where I was, shut up with that spectre behind the bed, till some one came to release me. I shrieked again and again, but no one could hear me, I knew. The rain pattered on the roof, the wind howled mournfully around the corners, the fire sank lower and blazed more fitfully, and it grew colder all the time. I turned wildly around, and then sank on my knees in abject horror, as I saw, by the flickering light of the dying embers, a human face—purple and swollen, with starting, bloodshot eyes—staring at me over the top of the bedstead. Above the head was a beam, which ran across the house, and from the beam a rope came down, and there the body hung.

I contemplated the sickening sight, till the bursting eye-balls seemed forcing their way into my brain; and the discolored face made fearful grimaces, laughing and grinning at me, as I knelt there, crouching like some abject petitioner before it. Soon a change seemed to come over everything. I was no longer in this deserted house in the far west, but in a bright, pleasant room, in some gentleman's country house. I think it was a library, for there were shelves filled with books around the wall. Near a table, in the centre of the room, stood two persons, a man and a woman. I could not see the face of the latter, but she was writing on the fly-leaf of a book the name "Walter Talbot." I looked at the man. His face was strangely familiar. Surely I had seen it before, but not then as now. I remembered it, a worn and discolored, with bleared and bloodshot eyes starting from their sockets. There was but little familiarity between them. This young man's cheek was brown and ruddy; his bright eyes were softened by the light of love, a smile of winning sweetness played around the full curved lip, while the dark curly, clustering hair of his forehead, contrasted strangely with the matted hair that fell over the brow of the other.

When his companion ceased writing, he motioned her to proceed, but she burst into a laugh rousing out a denial, as she threw down the pen. He took it, and, stooping forward, traced a few words; then he handed her the book, and I saw that underneath his name he had written in a bold, manly hand, "From his dear Rachel." That was all.

In the whole interview no word had been spoken. It was a mysterious vision, which

was passing rapidly away. I tried to pierce the misty oblivion which was hiding it from my view. I saw them standing by the window, looking out at the bright autumn sunset. He had taken her hand in his, and his arm encircled her; though they were speaking, I could not hear their words; but I saw that as he drew her closer to him, a mournful farewell glistened in the tears that filled her eyes, while his right hand was pointing to the western sky.

A dark void succeeded this strange dream. When I recovered my senses, I was at home, lying on my own bed, with George sitting beside me.

I will not make my story longer.

I suppose I must have fainted away after my dispestered faun had presented that life-like picture to my mind.

George said he had expected me until nearly 12 o'clock, and had then given me up for lost; but, knowing how useless any search for me that night would be, he had waited until morning, when with one of the farm hands to render any assistance that might be required, he explored all the roads to miles around. Late in the afternoon they arrived at the house I had taken refuge in, and knew I must be there, when they found old "Dobbin" tied where I had left him. After vainly endeavoring to make

them answer their calls at the door, with difficulty they forced it open, and found me lying on the floor senseless.

George soon discovered what had caused me to swoon, and, while he was restoring me to consciousness, the man who was with him examined the writing desk to see if any papers could be found which would throw any light on the subject. He found letters, without any address, in which the deceased stated his intentions of committing suicide, and gave his reasons for the crime, that he had forged to a large amount to meet pressing necessities; and that, when it was discovered, he fled to the west, hoping to escape from punishment. He trusted that he might outlive his disgrace and be enabled to commence a life of honest industry; but, hearing through a letter from an accomplice that the officers of justice were on his track, he had in despair resolved to anticipate retribution, and place himself beyond their power. His only regret was the grief it would occasion one very dear to him; but he had explained all in a letter to her, and he hoped she would forgive him. The letter closed by requesting the finder not to make his disgrace public. He also desired that he might be buried there, where he intended to regain his honorable name; and that his few possessions might be sent with the letter in his desk to Miss Rachel Stanton, the only one whom he still loved him. I suppose it hardly necessary to say that his wishes were complied with as far as it was practicable. Under the dark forest trees no repose the remains of Walter Talbot. His name is forgotten among men. He sleeps in oblivion. But not thus can the memory of that dreadful night perish. There is no grave in which I can bury that it always haunts me. Ever as night comes, and I lie down on my pillow, I seem to see a human form behind the curtain; and, from above, a disfigured face looking down at me.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 21, 1862.

Special to Chicago Times.—I am told by a rebel officer, a deserter, that the plan of the rebels to capture the Black river bridge, and then capture the Vicksburg army. Another powerful force is now gathering at a point east of there, to move up and attack him in the rear, and attempt to cut off his retreat to Grand Gulf.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Special to Chicago Times.—The President received a dispatch to day from Gen. Grant, stating that he had evacuated Jackson, but that his position was entirely safe.

The Richmond Sentinel in speaking of the report of the capture of Jackson, Miss., says: "With our present sources of information, we are inclined to believe that the report is true; but we are not at all prepared to weigh the significance of the act. An article which we copy to day from a Mississippi paper will show that the possibility of a successful dash on Jackson by the enemy has been understood by our people, and important records, etc., removed by

rebel troops.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.

Special to Chicago Times.—The President received a dispatch to day from Gen. Grant, stating that he had evacuated Jackson, but that his position was entirely safe.

This is a second outrage of this character which has been perpetrated within a week, and it is feared that still greater difficulties will occur, unless the spirit of mob violence is speedily and effectively checked.

The proprietors of the Sea Bote, a German steam organ, were called before the provost marshal yesterday, to answer for some treasonable sentiments in a recent issue.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.

The democratic state mass meeting was largely attended. D. W. Vorhees was president of the convention; Merrick and Eden, of Illinois, and McDonald, of Indiana, were the principal speakers. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day.

Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, cheering for Jeff Davis &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city and a patrol in the streets in the vicinity of the square where the convention was held, to prevent disturbances. The speakers consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration, saying that the convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petitioning for their redress; protesting in the name of the democracy, against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power, which placed Vallandigham in prison. At 3 p.m. resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Several of the trains leaving the city to-night, the excursionists commenced firing on soldiers' homes and houses on the railroad. The military authorities ordered the trains stopped, and searched the passengers. About five hundred rebels were taken, and numerous arrests were made.

A large Union meeting is in progress to-night.

CARDO, May 21.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—By arrival of the naval dispatch boat this afternoon we have news from the fleet to Saturday night. A gentleman directly from Grant's headquarters says a severe battle is yet anticipated before Vicksburg is ours. He thinks the army will march by the rear of Vicksburg to Haine's Bluff. That place once in our possession, we will have a direct and certain line of communication for supplies and reinforcements, besides there are a number of transports up the Yazoo,

now in rebel hands, which it is much desired shall be captured.

The dispatch boat met reinforcements going down. It is thought no more supplies will be brought up from Grand Gulf on account of the distance to march and the great number of men necessary to be sent as escort. The army now has eight days' rations and the country is not altogether destitute of forage.

On the march from Raymond to Jackson a train of 65 cars was captured, loaded with corn meal and bacon. It is a remarkable fact that no deserters have come into our lines for several days. This is thought to be due to the fact that the place is evacuated.

The Tuscarumba is completely repaired. The "hogchucks" were taken from the Indians and put on her.

Tuesday. I have no particulars.

MURFREESBORO, May 21.

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The rebel sheets fairly throb with exultation in recounting the movements of forces from all parts of the south to reinforce Johnston.

Another set of reports put an entirely different face upon matters. According to these latter, Grant has beaten Johnston, and has taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black river, the most important is that section of country.

Joe Johnson's reinforcements are not supposed to number over five or six thousand.

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Matters remain very quiet with the army. General headquarters have been removed to a spot more suitable for hot weather.

Desertions from the enemy are more numerous since the battle of Chancellorsville than ever before. Deserters come into our lines by scores daily, who represent themselves tired of the war, and indifferent as to which party succeeded, so long as the war is speedily terminated.

The official reports of the late battle are not all made yet.

The weather is admirably adapted to military movements.

It is reported that the enemy are sending troops away, it is supposed to reinforce their western armies.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Stocks steady, fairly active. Money unchanged. Gold 49. Flour dull, \$6 lower. Wheat 12c lower. 1,321,34 Milwaukee club. Corn 1c lower.

CINCINNATI, May 22.

Gazette's Murfreesboro dispatch has contradictory reports about Grant's operations. One says Grant is driven from Jackson and Port Gibson, and Johnston's forces have possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad.

Another report is that Grant has beaten Johnston and has possession of the railroad bridge over Big Black, which entirely cuts the communication with Vicksburg. Advices from Cairo say our loss at Raymond was 71 killed and 300 wounded. We captured 65 cars loaded with bacon and corn meal. It appears to be Grant's intention to march to the rear of Vicksburg and Haine's Bluff. Rebel forces from all parts of the south are marching to reinforce Johnston.

From the Twelfth Battery.

[Extracts from a private letter.]

BIG BLACK RIVER, May 7.

You must not blame me for not writing so far to you as it is in my power to do so. It is a sad day in this world where we have to fight our way, and seldom get but few hours sleep out of the twenty-four. The weather is very warm and the roads dusty, passing through the most hilly country we have seen in the south—worse than the mountains of the Hatchie.

A Brandon, Miss., dispatch of the 17th to a rebel paper, says that two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day, and traversed the city, which the enemy evacuated about two o'clock. They supposed the number to be 40,000, and they have retreated towards Vicksburg. Fire was heard in that direction, and it is supposed that Pemberton was in their rear. They burned a Confederate camp, and one house

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1863.

Arrive. Close. Depart.
Chicago, through. 6:30 A.M. 7:00 A.M.
12:30 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:27 P.M.
Milwaukee, through. 6:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, way. 1:45 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, way. 10:30 A.M. 2:15 P.M.
Milwaukee and way. 2:30 P.M. 9:30 A.M.
Milwaukee and way. 2:15 A.M. 11:45 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Grand Trunk and Milwaukee arrive Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and depart Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M. Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Thursdays at 7 A.M. Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M. Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING, May 2d, 1863.

Present—The Mayor and all the aldermen.

A petition in relation to the excavating of the street south of the Monterey bridge was referred to the aldermen of the 3d and 4th wards.

Several accounts were presented and referred.

Applications for liquor licenses were received from B. Spence, M. Schuyler, T. B. Woolcott, James Brown, Solomon Hutton and Wm. Kanary and referred to the license committee.

Messrs. Treat and Burnham, the special committee to whom was referred the petition for opening Academy street, reported progress and asked further time, which was granted.

The bonds of Messrs. Nichols and Burpee, assessors, were presented and approved.

Ald. Strong, from the aldermen of the 1st and 4th wards, reported progress on the work on Pleasant street, and that a full report would be made at the next meeting.

Ald. Patten introduced an order to construct a sidewalk on the west side of the park on Main street similar to the walk ordered on Main street in the 3d ward, to be paid for from the general fund.

After some discussion and several propositions, the matter was finally referred to the aldermen from the 3d ward.

The finance committee reported in favor of paying from the general fund lumber bills from Fiselli & Bro., amounting to \$31.76, and another bill of \$56.06 from the fire department fund when there is money in that fund. Adopted.

Bills of Wm. Ingalls for \$8.30 and Jas. Hendricks of \$4 were allowed on the 1st ward fund.

Ald. Bates introduced an order adopting the specifications of the work on Bluff and Court streets, and directing notice to be served on owners of property. Adopted.

The ordinance to repeal the ordinance in relation to building railroad bridges over Western Avenue and Clarion street was taken up.

Ald. Pattison moved to amend the ordinance so as to require the railroad company to make the roadway 30 feet wide instead of 24 feet.

The amendment was adopted. Ayes seven; noes one—Ald. Shelton.

The question then arising on the passage of the ordinance as amended, Ald. Bates moved its reference to a committee of one alderman from each ward.

This motion was adopted—aye six; noes two, Ald. Pattison and Strong; and the mayor appointed Ald. Bates, Strong, Edmond and Shelton as such committee.

Accounts of Lynde & Phelps for \$6 and of Robbins & Phelps for \$12 were allowed on the 2d ward fund.

An account of Thomas Tennant of \$6.71 for removing gravel from the drain on Main street was allowed against the 3d ward fund, to be paid when there is money in the fund.

A deed from E. R. Doe of land sold by him to the city for the improvement of a street in the 1st ward was referred to the judiciary committee.

Notice of a garnishee summons on the clerk of the city to restrain the issue of a city order to one of our citizens was referred to J. W. D. Parker.

Adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

SPLENDID BOUQUET.—Mr. Kellogg, of the Bella Cottage Nursery, placed upon our table this morning a large and beautiful bouquet, composed chiefly of his unequalled variety of tulips, some of them double, and all very fine. Mr. K. has great success in the cultivation of flowers, and those wanting bouquets would do well to give him a call.

THE GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad. The proprietors claim that it is the shortest, cheapest and twelve hours quickest route to the east. Never having tested the whole distance east we cannot say how this is, but from this place to Detroit, there is no pleasanter route, especially at this season of the year. The steamboats across the lake from Milwaukee are safe, commodious and well arranged. Persons going east ought by all means to go or return over this line, as it is an agreeable change of scenery, and the short lake passage adds an agreeable variety to such a journey.

FOURTH, May 18th, 1863.

To School District Boards.

Gentlemen.—The law makes it your duty to visit the schools in your respective districts. I would respectfully urge the expediency of visiting the schools near the commencement of the term that any defects may be remedied in season.

It will be impossible for me to visit all the schools in time to be of much service to them. It requires at the rate of two per day over four months to visit the schools of the county, while in a majority of cases the term is limited to three months. School district officers are requested to correspond with me in matters of interest to the district. If a school does not commence so as to promise a successful term it should be set right as soon as possible that no time be lost. Very respectfully,

J. L. FOOT, County Supt.

S.—T.—1863.—X.
Drake's Plantation Bitters.
They are perfectly strength, and hygienic.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and allay violent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspeps and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and other Morbus.
They cure Ulcers, and all Nervous Headaches.
They cure the best ills in the world. They make the weak man strong, and re-exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure & rare Roots, Herbs, and Spices, and are calculated to give the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle medicine.
Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Booksellers, and dealers.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
2 Broadway, N. Y.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any. In all cases of Lameness arising from sprain, rheumatism, strains, Fractures, &c. &c. It will also cure speedy—Spain and Rhinoceros may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but are not so easily removed when once formed. No case is known of a horse ever cured but this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness, will effectively prevent those formidable insects—measles, &c. from being introduced into the body, so many otherwise valuable horses are yearly worthless. See advertisement spida-lyew

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette;

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 2d, 1863.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 15s.00; good to extra milling, spring 9s.00; fair to good shipping grade, 25s.00; selected qualities 7s.00.

BARLEY—choice samples 1,000,120 per 50 lbs., and 200 per centum to fair.

AYE—white winter 6s.00 per 50 lbs.

CORN—pure white dent 50s. per 50 lbs.; yellow and mixed 4s.00; ear 2s.00 per 100 lbs.

OATS—good 4s.00 per bushel.

PEAS—choice white 1,000,120 per 50 lbs., common to fair quality 6s.00.

WHEAT BREAD-doll 1,000,120,40 per 40 lbs.

MEAT—wanted 10s.00 per dozen.

BUTTER—plenty at 12s.00; for good to choice roll.

POULTRY—dull 10s.00 per dozen 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 4s.00 per lb., turkeys 6s.00.

MEAT—Green, to 6s.00; Dry, 10s.00.

BEEF—HOG—BEEF at 4,00s.00 per 100 lbs. for heavy lots and 3.75s.00 per 100 lbs.

MEAT—Wanted 10s.00 per dozen.

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POULTRY—dull 10s.00 per dozen 100 lbs.

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PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE
Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK,
Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of
Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,
FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with

RUGGLES JOBBER,

Exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of **FAST PRESSES** cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of **Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.**

ADMITTED

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that over before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt the kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

ALBUMS,

ADD'L ESSAYS,

HAN'D BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

POST-CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

DAY TICKETS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POSTERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

NOTICES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work-and Facilities for executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowes & Wilcox.

Spring Ar-rangements.

CHANGE OF TIME.

VIA GRANT HAVEN ROUTE.

New and Favorite Express,

U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight line.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Time

BY THE

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,

in connection with the

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

and all Eastern Cities,

carrying the

Great Western Railway Company's

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Mr. Great Western, General Agent, and Connecting

Routes, to and from the

United Kingdom, Glasgow and Liverpool,

and all the principal cities of Great Britain and the

continent of Europe, calling at London, Ireland,

THE MONTREAL MAIL,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

first class, full-powered, wide-bell steamers, in con-

nection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWA-

Y, Canada, carrying the

mails and passengers.

Bohdanow,

North Britain,

Grange,

London,

New York,

North America,

Alico,

Canadian,

Hibernia,

Montreal,

New York,

Quebec,

Montreal, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage,

On and after the 4th of May, 1861, the steamers will sail from Quebec weekly.

From Chicago to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Liver-

pool.

For British Isles, require of J. G. Oatman, 301 Broad-

way, New York; John S. Danby, 15 State street, Bos-

ton, Mass.; or of Jacob Knapp, Freight agent, 46 Clark

street, Boston; and the New York office.

Mr. S. Branson, agent, 108 Nassau street, New York.

GRASAS, MINOT,

sofiefford, Northwestern Agent.

Don Sept.

UNITED STATES MAIL!

ONLY WEEKLY LINE.

To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool,

and all the principal cities of Great Britain and the

continent of Europe, calling at London, Ireland,

THE MONTREAL MAIL,

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Montreal, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage,

On and after the 4th of May, 1861, the steamers will sail from Quebec weekly.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agent, or to the agents of sailing vessels, at every port of call.

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